HESSIANTLY Cape May, June 27, 1823.

Mr. Clarke. I saw published in your paper of June 16th, an account of the Hessian Fly which says the fly deposits its eggs on the grains of wheat. I think the person who made that statement, has not examined the progress of what is called the Hessian Fly, closely, or has he taken the fly we see before harvest to be the Hessian Fly? The fly we see before barvest on the heads of grain, is a long black fly that is propagated from a worm, and this worm becomes a fly It eats into the straw about the second of third joint; they are not numerous and do but httle injury to the grain; but the Hestalia Ply is innumerable, it is shaped like a locust, some are green and some brown, & are not larger than the fly that deposites There appears the skipper in the cheese. to be male and female, as some have eggs in them and others have not. The eggs may be squeezed out of them, and any person with good eyesight, may perceive them without glasses. They deposite their eggs or skippers in the fall. As soon as the grain (wheat or rye) gets through the ground so as to have two blades, and the nit creeps down below the surface of the ground, in three or four weeks they change to the chrysalis or flaxseed state. They hatch out in the spring at different times and become a locust or fly, and begin depositing their eggs or nits again. You will find them from below the ground to at or about the third joint of the straw. The spring crop does not hatch out till after har-vest. I have more than once taken the stubble and put it into a large glass jar, covered it with perforated paper, and very few have come out before the month of August. This fly deposites its egg in grass or in oats. They do but little injury to any thing that grows fast, for in that case, the straw gets hard before the chrysalis; they do not indent it much. But poor land and an unfavourable season, in consequence of its being dry so long, like as the pre has been, the chrysalis gets hard before straw, and the straw perishes For the information of those that may not know how to find the fly in the fall, they will look for the spears that are the darkest green, and stand the most upright.

I think, that fall pasturing with sheep is an advantage to early sowed grain, as the spears that have the fly stand more upright, the sheep are apt to take them first, as the sap has ceased flowing up the main stalk, a number of young shoots start from the root, and they are clear from the fly at least till spring; and where the grain is bit off close it lets in the water and the fiv perish es, which will lessen the quantity of the fly, that hatches out in the spring to deposite a new crop of nits. I think those deposited in the spring do more injury than those in

My object and wish in making this com munication, is, that farmers may examine for themselves; and perhaps the result may be, that we shall be able to make some dis-covery that may be beneficial to farmers in

Sir, if you think the above worthy place in your paper you are at liberty to in

Respectfully your's, THOMAS BEESLEY.

REEPING HORSES.

Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. It allowed to eat and waste as much he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the ne cessary grain. But it is asserted, from actual experiment, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine or der. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year-and two quarts of corn a day, are about twenty three bushels a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty six or seven dol lars, about half as much as it commonly

To keen a horse in the cheapest manner let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable -let him be carefully and faithfully curried erery day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses, as in men, depends, as much as on aimost any thing else, the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not, like men, subject to unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigour and spirit. This surplus-it is economy to a tertain and

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day in small messes—and to be given dry, that the mastication of it keen the mouth in a healthy state.

To measure hay, the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at

A horse that is not used, should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should be occasionally salted.

casionally saited.

It is not perhaps generally considered, that horses are subject to colds and tevers, as really as men. They should therefore he used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse- it may be felt about an inch back of the eye and in health beats about thirty five strokes a minute,

The great secret in making horses look well and do well, is attention to them.-

es, will seldom ride good ones.
In using horses, it is better todrive brisk
Iy and stop ofter, than to drive even slowly by long stages.

A OURE POR THE AGUE & PEVER Charcoal is very highly recommended as a preventive to billions fevers; and as a perfect circh of Ague and Fever. A table-appoint of pulverised charcoal, in a teacup full of sweet milk, or clear water, taken marks and marriage that water, taken marks and marriage to the comments. ken night and morning, is the usual quan tity for grown persons, for children in pro Penn. paper.

A letter from an officer on board the U.

B. senr. Greybound, dated Port Royal,
Jamaica, the 28th, after giving the particulars of the defeat of the pirates at Cape
Grun, neutains the following curious stafe-

went:

"The brights were not rained by our party in time to make any arthonors except two old man, and the difficulty of persuing them through the windings of the rocks and impenetrable thickets, with which they were better acquainted, was so great that we had to contentourselves with barning they have and heats and taking that we had to content ourselves with barning their houses and poats, and taking
their kuns, one four pounder and two
swifels, depriving them of the means of
further delends or offence. A cave, he
which was found various articles of plun
der, female dresses and some human bones,
the history of which, could it, be known,
would doubtless chill one's blood with hortor. It enters at the hase of a persondiar ror. It enters at the base of a perpendicu lar cliff, directly under the position the pi rates occupied, running in a horizontal di-rection about 150 feet, six to eight teet high, and about the same breadth, so, in tensely dark within that we were oblige to light several candles before we could dis bjects in the deep recesses and wind ings of the rocks. A large tree of lignum vite grows at the entrance, casting a deep shade around, adding a still greater gloom to the appearance of this romantic spot.— Several other caves are near the same place, one of which enters on the top of the cliffs, which we descended into by ropes to the perpendicular distance of fifty or sixty feet and finding room below capable of containing nearly one hundred persons: all have traces of having been occupied. In som caves, articles of clothing were found, sup rates in their retreat. Innumerable qua tities of land crabs inhabit these caves, and which have the power of crawling along the sides and roof with the ease of a fly. They retreated before us, collected in extremity of the caves in such quantities is to fill up large fi-ures in the rocks."

FOURTH OF JULY AT PARIS.

From a Paris paper July 6. The citizens of the United States, at present in this city, assembled on the 4th inst at Banceline's Hotel, to celebrate the 47th Anniversary of their Independence Mr. B. Marginy, of New Orleans, Jotham Post of New-York, Charles Barnet, and W. F. Washington, acted as managers. J. Con Barnet, Esq. American Consul at Paris acted as President, and B. Marginy as Vice President.

The company was rhonoured with the company of Mr. Sheldon, charge d'affaires of the United States, Gen. La Fayette and son. The following toasts were drunk:—
The Fourth of July, 1776—The sacres

day in which the representatives of the peo ple of the then English colonies, pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their honors to support their solemn deciaration, .. that the United Colonies were, and should o

right be free and independent States
Our Country—Faithful to the principles
of her Fathers—heroic in maintaining her tights—wise in the enjoyment of her liber-ty—happy under her representative govern-The President of the United States - Prin

cipia non Homines?'
The King of France.

Washington-Immortal in the annals of liberty, and who so nobly restored power to the source from which he had received it. Hancock, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, and all who signed the declaration of our

rights-their names are a glorious monument to our latest posterity.

The Soldiers and Patriots of our Revolu tionary struggle-faithful to the cause of our liberty; enemies of those who attacked it; triends with the rest of the world, and who

have only cause to disown one (Arnold.)
The memory of Louis 16th, who recognised our rights and Independence, and generously aided us with arms and money The friend of Washington, one of the

defenders of America, the citizen of the world, Gen. La Faye te.
The militia of the United States, entirely

composed of citizen soldiers. The Navy of the United States, Hercu les arriving to manhood.

The army of the United States, worthy

of the Republic; an active and vigilant sen tinel; but always usefully employed in the

The sacred cause of the Greeks-Histo ry, Reason, Religion and Humanity, all plead in her favour. The fair sex.

VOLUNTEERS. By the President—Our worthy and pa triotic minister, Mr. Gallatin and his family.

By the Vice-President-The State of Louisiana - the victories of the 23d of December and oth of January, are sufficient guarantees of her attachment to the principles of the general government.

By Mr. Sheldon-France, the friend of

By Gen. La Fayette-American liberty founded on the rights of men and nations; may this doctrine open all eyes, fortify every arm, and may the cause of Europe triamph over the late convulsions of despotism and privilege.

By Mr. Post—Fort La Favette, may it

ever be a monument of national remem-

By Mr C. Barnet-The three best gua rantees of our national union-the liberty of conscience, the liberty of the press and jury
By Mr. Washington-His Excellency

Calhoun, Secretary of War of the By Mr. Ely-The citizens of the United

States of America; may they and their off spring always obtain the same protection abroad as at home. By Mr Middleton—The friends of nati

onal independence; they are the best de-fenders of civil liberty.

By Mr Forrester—The United States of America; the abode of liberty and the tomb

By Mr. Bradish-National Independenc it recognises no tutelary congress of servereigns nor submits to the orders of any political alliance, however exalted or hold

By Mr. Geo. La Farette-The prosperi ty of the United States; may it be encouragement to other nations, and a proof that public happiness is the necessary consequence of liberty.

By. Mr. Ely-Our Countrys her laws

protect our natural rights.

By Mr., Marigny—Gen. Bernard, whose personal qualities as well as his services, are appreciated in the United States.

By Mr. Barnet—The venerable General Bloomfield, and the members of the Socie

ty of Cincinnati of the state of New Jersey

By the President—The estimable Mr. Shelden out worthy Charge of Affaire. By the Vice President—One worthy Pre-sident Mr. Barnet, Consul General of the United States 大量

A friend has put into our passession a letter, received from a gentleman now in France, dated Harre, July 8th, 1823, from which we have made the following extract:

[Del. Gra.

Last week I went up to Paris, but as it was a business visit, did not enter into the amusements of this gay city. I dined with the Americans there ine shi of July, and had the honeys of an introduction by our Consul to old Marquis Lie Payette. The old gentleman was very friendly, and took out gentieman was very riently, and took a warm interest in any conversation that related to America. He is very affection-ate toward Americans and gave me a spe cial invitation to come and see him at his own houre. As bowever, my stay in Paris was but short, I could not enjoy that presure. There are many ancient and magnificent buildings in Paris, but none can be compared with the U.S. Bank, and that gay, metropolis with all its variety of amuse ments, did not appear, half so beautiful as my win dear city of Philadelphia. I would prefer my own country and native Ry, (al-though to strange them. though to strangers they may not be attractive,) to all the fopperies and flum-meries of a French metropolis. The ride from Havre to Paris through the highly cultivated and beautiful province of Nor-mandy is delightful, and the scenery very mandy is delightful, and the acenery very romantie. The French girls are generally most abominably ugly faced, though their figures are light and graceful, and were it not for their hugely crooked feet, might still be thought tolerable.

PRESENTS FROM THE NABOB OF

OUDE TO THE KING.
The Glasgow frigate (on board of which the late Governor-General of India came to Europe) has brought to England, as presents from the Nabob of Oude to his Ma jesty, several articles of considerable value, being estimated at upwards of £200,000.— Among them are a sword, set in diamonds a belt, and sword knot; the latter composed of diamonds, and other precious jewels of the most costly description, and suspended to it is an emerald of great value, it considered the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The whole are landed, and will be presented, by Capt. Doyle to the King. A Bird of Paradise alive has also been brought to England in this ship, which we believe to be the success. A bull and sow of a small white hered, which the and cow, of a small white breed, which the

present to the Princess .- London paper. Mr. Louis Vover, habitant of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, in Lower Canada, had the mistortune to lose a barn of 94 feet in length, on the first of August, by fire communicated by lightning. Nine days alterwards a building of equal extent was finished and delivered over to him by the

SIGHT PRESERVERS.

gratuitous and generous exertions of the inhabitants of his parish.

A gentleman has invented a machine to work; and which cools and softens the rays of light issuing from a lamp, or candle.— It sheds a delicate tinge of green upon pa-per within its influence; and renders print, however small, quite distinct by candle ' [R. I. Rel, Int.

NATIVE COPPER.

The Detroit Gazette contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mackinaw, which states that Mr. Schoolcraft was at Saut St Marie, and had "obtained through the Indians, from the east fork of the 'Te-naugon river, the largest mass (except one) of native copper which he had ever seen, It weighs forty two pounds avordupois.—
On examining it critically, he discovered in several parts of it points of native silver. This is the first native silver found in this region." The letter adds, that a vein of copper ore has also been discovered on the south shore of Lake Superior, on a point of land, just at the water's edge ported to be extensive. Mr. S. possession many specimens of this ore; and the same kind is stated by Professor Cleav. land to yield seventy-five per cent.

A SHAVE UPON JOHN BULL. We have been told that some agents of American houses, now in England, have made a handsome speculation by purchasing up much of the cotton in the British market, and selling it out alterwards at a handsome advance.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.
The Berks and Scholkill Journal states that Doctor James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married a lady in Woodstock, Vt in July 1822, and another in Belleville, New Jer sey, in June last, and afterwards deserted both in a most shameful manner, was apprehended and committed to gaol in Read-ing, on Friday morning the 22d ult. He had sunk the Doctor in the Shoemaker.

The forces of Napoleon under Marshal Victor, appeared before ('adiz in April, 1810. On the 23d of April, they obtained possession of Fort Matagorda, which was in a defenceless state. Their attack upon the city was confined for many months to a bombardment from Matagorda and its ad joining shores. The difference (incalcula-ble in its results) between the state of things then and at our last accounts from the same quarter, is, that in the former case, the sea was open to the besieged, under the protection of a British fleet, which assisted in the de'ence; whereas now, the blockade is complete by land and water.— Moreover, the strength and attention of Victor were called off frequently by the hostile disposition and operations of the in-habitants who surrounded him on all sides Still the fortifications are very strong, and if the garrison has the necessary supplies, On the former occasion, the French aban doned all their works before Cadiz. on the 25th August, 1812. National Gaz.

A person whose name was unknown, had transmitted 5000l, sterling to the Lordon Committee, in sid of the Spanish patriots, A subscription has been opened at Edin-burgh to promote the same noble purpose. GALLIANO.

A leading member of the Spanish Cortes, and one of the mest foreible speakers of the age, alluded to our republic, in the course of one of his speeched, in these words:

'Let us turn our eyes to the U. States of America, a country which presents the bean ideal of human institutions, and points of the country was a country and after. been ideal of human institutions, and glory.

To what does it owe its power? To what the stability of its constitution? To the principle of revolt against arbitrary power, and the maxim of the sovereignty of the

people.

"On the contrary, look at countries whose Kings have kiven charters to the people making their fate depend upon the variable will of despots. What scene do they exhibit? One of misery and degradation, but would make them fools." They are in some measure, cuttivators of the earth. They raise Indian corn, beam, pumpling, water melous, squashes, and a kind of to-bacco peculiar to themselves. They are well armed with fasils, are good marks men, and accentioned to war, having transcent encounters with neighborring farment encounters with neighborring in dian nations. Their number is about 3500, one fifth, or about 700, of whom are well. dation; and not only of degradation, of insecurity, both for the thrones and the subjects—continual civil wars—an entire want of confidence and stability."

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

The following letter from Major Biddle gives an interesting view of the country on the Upper Mississippi, which he has recently visited in the steam-boat Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Major Thomas Biddle, to one of his friends, dated Mout of the St. Peters River, June 11, 1823. f reached this place after a passage of 15 days, in the steam boat Virginia, it being her second voyage from St. Louis. This passage was made, notwithstanding we were compelled, on the greater part of the

route, to stop and cut wood for the steam

engine.
It is impossible to contemplate, withou pleasure, the manner in which the remote parts of our immense country are connect ed together, by an improvement in the arts which is entirely American, and which is so admirably adapted to the nature of our country and its commercial and political situation. Paris of the Union are now brought into close and ideimate contact. portation afforded to points heretotore con sidered so remote as to excite rather the fears than the hopes of the politician, and believed impervious to any but the Indian trader, or the native inhabitant.

The stream of the Upper Mississippi is found to answer admirably for steam boats -the current is more mild than that of the Ohio, and there is less timber in it; there are a great many Islands, but the best channels always afford sufficient waterthe steam host went frequently in the night for a few minutes. There are few impedi ments to navigation in the river—the Ra pids at Des Moines, and Rock River can scarcely be considered as such, for a con-

siderable part of the year.
A common passage from St. Louis to
Prairie Du Chien in a keel boat, is 25 days, to this place 36, and frequently more—I have no doubt but that with wood properly prepared, a steam boat will be able to go rom St. Louis to Praire Du Chien in fou days, and this place in eight days. means of security, by assisting in any tary operations against the Indians of the upper rivers, and keeping open a commu-nication with the military posts-of facilitating the extension of the fur trade-c affording a cheap and rapid means of conveyance into the heart of the richest mineral (Lead) country in the world-of open ing to the enterprise of our citizens the valuable pine timber, which abounds in in exhaustible quantities on some of the navigable branches of the Mississippi, and o attracting the attention of emigrants to the rich country on the Mississippi above the Missouri, much may be expected advanta geous to the state of Missouri, and particularly to St. Louis, from the successful re sult of this experiment in steam boat navi gation, a mode of transportation which ap pears destined to compensate the western country for its remoteness from oceanic navigation.

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

From a Brussels paper July 13. The secular feast of the invention of Printing, was celebrated on the 10th of this month at Harlæm, with the greatest solem nity. All the houses and streets were decorated; the great church was opened at 8 o'clock, and more than 5000 persons took seats in the greatest order. The retinue seats in the greatest order. The retinue commenced by a symphony and chaunts Professor Palm afterwards delivered a dis ourse in which he showed that Harlæm ourse, in which he showed that Training had been the cradle of printing, and developed all the advantages which had resulted from this important discovery. The poet Tollins succeeded him, after which theretis nue proceeded to the town they left at half past two for the Hout, where they consecrated the monument erected to the memory of Laurens Coster. This monument bears two inscriptions, the objects o which were stated; one in Latin and the other in the national language. The arms of the city of Harlæm, as well as those of the family of Coster were also placed in it. The poet Arntzen us recited a beautiful poem on the inaugural feast. The Goveror of Northern Holland invited the prin nor of Northern Holland invited the principal persons engaged in the ceremonies, to a superb royal banquet; medals and narratives of this important event had already been sent there by the regency. Different games and heautiful fire works succeeded he banquet; the bougnet of the latter being the representation of a temple dedicated to Coster, was particularly admired. - New feats were celebrated the next day, which terminated by a general illumination.

An Atkansas paper estimates the dam age sustained by the planters on the Mississippi in consequence of the late inundation, at no less than \$3,000,000.

THE USEFUL PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

For sweetening the breath, cleaning the

All sorts of glass vessels and other uten-sis may be purified from long retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the gros-ser impurities have been sequed off with ser impurities have been scoured off with ser impurities have been scoured our wins and and potash. Rubbing the teeth, and washing out the mouth, with fine charcoal powder, will gender the teeth beautifully white, and the breath perfectly sweet, where an offensive breath has been owing to a combatile discouring to the second of the seco scorbutie disposition of the gums. Putrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal [N. E. Farm.

THE RICARAS INDIAN Iphabis the south western hank fissouri, above the Council Blum Iphable the couth-western ham the Missouri, above the Council ham the highest military station which we the borders of that stream, and also the way between the Great Band of Barpland Gazette.

one fifth, or about 700, of whom are war riors. We wait, with considerable angley, for intelligence of the result of the experition which marched against them from the

Council Bluffs on the receipt of the news there of General Ashley's misadenture.

The total amount of annuities now paid

by the United States to different Indian

of 80,000 dollars are permanent, and up-wards of 74,000 limited. Of these latter,

That much time and money, and some bloodshed, will be required, before the la-dians within the boundaries of our territo-

ries beyond the Mississippi can be reduced

to an unresisting compliance with our sys-

ed from their numbers. It has been esti-

Between Missouri and Red River 101,070 West of the Rocky Mountains 171,200

Potete 350.00

Which, counting one-fifth for warriors, will enable them to lurnish 70, 158 fighting men. Such a torce, however dispersed, by not 'to be despised; and common sense would seem to dictate a very skillul union

of pacific and military measures, in which the latter should be as sparingly used at

MR. BELZONI.

don paper, set out a lew thombassine to ex-plore the interior of Africa, appears by the following extract of a letter to a friend at Cambridge, written on the 5th of Maylart, to have arrived sately at Fez, on his way to Timbuctoo. We understand that it is his intention, if successful, to proceed to Sen-

"In the short letter I wrote to you from Tangier, dated the 10th of April, I inform-

ed you that I had gained permission from his Majesty, the Emperor of Morocco, to enter his country as far as Fez, and that I

had great hopes of obtaining his permission

for penetrating further south. I stated also, not with standing the great charges upon my purse, unsupported as I am, relying entire-

butset, unsupported at aim, tenting should be left undone before I quitted my attempt. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you, my dear friend, of my safe arrival at Fez, after having been detained at Tangier, till a letter had been forwarded from Mr. Douglass his Britannic Maieste's

at Tangier, till a letter had been forwarded from Mr. Douglass, his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Ungier, to the Minister at Fez, to obtain termission from the emperor for me to all aroach his capitol! As soon as a favourable answer was received, we started for this place, and in 10 days arrived here with safety with my better half, who having succeeded in persuading me to take her as far as Tangier, has also forced her influence to proceed to Fez; but this, though

ence to proceed to Fez; but this, though

n. ch against her will, must be her "Ne

plus ultra " ... Pesterday I had the honour to be pre-

sented to his Majesty the Emperor, and was highly gratified with his reception of me. He was acquainted that I nad letters of in-

troduction from Mr. Wilmot, tathe consul

est hospitality, and who di. all in his pow-er topromote my wishes. The fortunate circumstance of my having known the prime minister of his majesty whiletat Cai-

ro, on his return from Mecca to this coun-

try, is also much in my lavour; and, though a great deal has been said against my pro-

ject by the commercial party, particularly by the Jews of this country, who monopo-lize all the traffic of the interior, I obtained

he majesty's per mission to join the caravan, which will set out for Timbuctoo within one month — If nothing should happen, and

if pro nises are kept, I shall, from this place

cross the mountains of Atlas, to Traflet, where we shall join other parties from va-

rious quarters, and from thence, with the help of God, we shall enter the great Sabra, to Timbuctoo. Should j succeed in my attempt, I shall add another wotive tablet

to the temple of Fortune; and if, on the con-trary, my projects should fail, one more name will be added to the many others

which have fallen into the river of Oblivion.
Mrs. Belzoni will remain at Fez till she

hears of my departure from Traflet, which place is 18 or 20 days journey from hence,

and as soon as that fact is ascertained, she will return to England."

We understand that a lady in this town

has made very excellent motisses from the juice of Water-Blelons—the proces is, boil-ing the juice to ethick consistency, which

proves to be excellent molasses, equal it is

raid in quality to any usually purchased from the stores. [Georgetown Bletropolitan.

exercion, to crib only filten barrais of con-this year, the same person cultivating the same ground, employing the same force, will make the estimated, two hundred by relat

CORN CROP. The tenant of a small farm near Peter-burg, Va., was enabled last year, with great exertion, to crib only fifteen barrels of care

naar, and return by the way of Egypt.

This enterprising traveller, says a Lon-

[Washington Gaz.

possible for their pacification.

tem in relation to them, may be conjecture

West of the Mississippi and North

West of the Rocky Mountains Between Red River and Rio del Norte

11,000 dollars.

45.370

20,000

3,300 2,000 650

there will expire-

1826

1830

1832

of Missouri

With a life annuity of

In 1823

Annapolie, Thursday Sept. 4, 1823.

EXPLANATION.

The Post Master General has addressed a second letter to Robert H. Goldsborough, egg of Talbot county, explanatory of the law declaring all waters on which sream law declaring all waters on which aream house sepass from port to port? post roads. It in some measure lessens the meonvenience to which the public were subjected by his first explanation as a thewa that all grain boats and other westle which do not ply "regularly" as packets wenter from the operation of the law, and are, of course, exempt from its operation. This intelligence will no don't be received with satisfaction by persons residing near navigable witers remote from postofices, and whose chief mode of forwarding letters to others at distant places, was by means of bar crafts, which business or the weather might cause to visit their shores.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, 5th Electional District, 2d August 18/3.

In consequence of a notice which appearin consequence of a notice which appeared in the Maryland Republican of the 26th July last, signed "Many Voters of A. A. County," but which we believe originated with but a few, avery unusually large number of the Parablican materials. ber of the Republican voters of the district aforesaid, met at the place of holding the Election.—Col Gassaway Watkins being called to the chair, and Mr Evan Gaither ealled to the enair, and Mr Dail Gathers appointed secretary, the following proceedings were had, to wit:—A motion was made to appoint a Committee of fise to meet the Gen. Committee at Merrill's on the second Saturday of this month, which was unanimously rejected. A motion was then make to account Cranditon Catlett. Cant. made to appoint Grandison Catlett, Capt. Roderick Burgess, David Clarke, Peregrine Burgess, and Vachel Harding, to prepare and submit such resolutions as they should believe would meet the views of the meeting; which motion was adopted, the committee retired, and after some time teturned and reported the following:

Whereas, in times like the present, when we are enjoying, to their fullest extent, the blessings of Peace and Plenty's and when political dissentions appear to have ceased and all parties to unite in support of the measures adopted by the Administrators of but themphican Covernment, there can be little or no difference of diffinity among the honest and well disposed part of the

community And whereas, we believe that party dis-tinction and political rancor is now cherish-ed and nursed by hut lew others than Office hun ers. Office holders, and their adherents, such as cannot be elected by the voice of the

And whereas, it never was the intention of the great and wise framers of our Repub-lican constitution, that the few should dictate to and govern the many—Experience tate to and govern the many—con-having proved to us, that office fiolders, office hunters, and their adherents, have of lace been always foremost in calling cautended them, except those who well know that they have not talent or standing enough to meet the fair voice of the People

And whereas, it is a well established fact, for daily experience proves it, that among the above described characters there are the above described characters there are those who are conscious of their own un-popularity with the people, of course they well know they cannot be sup orded by them, except they are nominated by a cau-cus meeting, therefore such men spare no pains to get their few friends to attend such meetings, with the hone and wanesting of meetings, with the hope and expectation of being nominated or recommended, to the exclusion of those who have a fair claim on the voice of the People.

And whereas, we conceive it to be Anti republican, and repugnant to the principle a free Government, to caucus, unleis i of a free Government, to caucus, unless it be to counteract, the effect of caucusing, except on emergent occasions, and then on ly when the whole or large majority at-tend, for it is a well known truth, that in this county for several years past, not more than one twentieth of the Republican Vo than one twentieth of the Republican Voters have ditended such meetings, whereby the few have governed the many, and the large majority of Woters in a manner have been deprived of the free exercise of their rights and privileges, in as much as it rights and privileges, in as much as it would seem that they in some measure felt themselves bound to adhere to the recom mendation, or either dictation, or the few holding such cauchises.

And whereas, conceive it time, and igh time, that free many rights, unshackled by can- us recom mendation or dictation, and particularly when it emanates from but few of the great republican family, and those few generally Office holders, Office hunters, their adnerents or supporters, such as cannot be elected by a fair and free Voice of the People.

Therefore Resolved, That as freemen and republicans, we will not be bound to support any measures that a caucus may adopt, calculated to deprive us of a free and full excreise of our rights, unless that caucus be composed of a majority of all the Republicans of the county, or those appointed by a known majority of hem, nor will we support any ticket that it may recommend, unless any ticket that it may recommend, unless we believe that ticket best qualified to represent us, but that we will exercise the right guaranted to us, by thaking our belection at the polls, regardless of proscription by

Resolved, That we abhor and detest Resolved, That we abnor and detest Kings, Monarchs, and Dictators, that for us there would be no choice between a Federal or a Democratic King, therefore we will no longer sufmitted dictation by a Democratic one, no mater if it should hereafter appear that he was as the bottom of the Nesset all throughout the County. present call throughout the County.

Resolved, That Grandison Catlett Capt. Roderick Burgess, be appointed to meet the Gen. Committee at Merrill's on Saturday next, and Resent to the chairman of that committee a copy of these proceedings as the result of the chairman ing as the result of the diberations, and that they also cause them to be inserted in and Navasanard Annuncia and Raitie.

such Newspapers of Annapolis and Balti-more as are friendly to freemen's rights.

Resolved, That there proceedings he sign-ed, by the chairman, and attested by the secretary, which presumble and resolutions were duantmously adopted by this meet-ing.

G. WATKINS, Chairman. Galther, Secretary.